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SOURCE Nachrichten aus der Rumanischen Volksrepublik.RUMANIAN INDUSTRIAL GAINS

DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY -- Vienna, Nachrichten aus der Rumanischen Volksrepublik, 29 Aug 52

The present Rumanian regime has greatly improved the economic condition of the country through the Five-Year and Electrification plans. Before World War II, Rumania was a backward agrarian country. At present, industry accounts for 60.4 percent of the total national economy.

One of the first machines produced in the RPR (Rumanian People's Republic) was the 120-horsepower tractor, which has a traction of 10,000 kilograms and weighs 13,500 kilograms. It is greatly superior to earlier types of tractors. It was built completely in the 23 August Works. Not long ago, the first traveling crane built according to the Soviet model, in the same works, was put in operation.

At the same time, the first 1,000-kilowatt motors with 3,000 revolutions per minute were placed in operation in blast furnaces. For the paper industry, 1,000-kilowatt motors with 300 revolutions per minute were built. Transformer motors, equipment for mechanization of coal mining processes, and diesel engines for transportation of coal to ground level were also produced.

Cement production will be augmented greatly by the delivery of 500-kilowatt, 6,000-volt motors. Automatic high voltage cutouts up to 35,000 volts, separators up to 11,000 volts, and transformers, built by the electrical industry, not only will meet the needs of this industry but will aid in the electrification of villages.

The Progresul Works at Braila has delivered a series of machines and equipment for the Danube-Black Sea Canal project and for the electrification of construction sites.

- 1 -

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Self-propelled bucket excavators and crane excavators have been built with 120-horsepower motors. The first grader of Rumanian construction, built by the Braila Progresul Works, will soon be put in operation in the 23 August section of the Danube-Black Sea Canal project, where it will prepare the approach roads for dump trucks. It is capable of making at least 3 kilometers of roadway in 8 hours. In the same amount of time, this machine can level 3,000 square meters of terrain. The grader does the work of at least 200 men.

A short time ago, the Machine Workshops in Megidia built a powerful gantry crane with a lifting power of 15 tons. This gantry crane, installed on rails and operated by three men, will be employed in building breakwaters in Midia harbor. Other cranes of greater capacity are now under construction.

The 23 August Works in Bucharest and the Progresul Works in Braila are also delivering, for canal work, caterpillar grading machines and scrapers with their accessories. Many of the electric compressors in operation at the canal were built by the Mathias Rakosi Works and the Dinamo Factory in Bucharest. The air compressors were built by the Resita Sovrometal Works. The Metalica Works in Pitesti delivers tanks for loading stones at the canal. The ferries and pontoons for hydraulic dredges are built by the 1 Mai Works and the Viitorul Works.

Various types of river craft, used in harbor construction, are built in Rumania. The most important are the small boats which are loaded with stones and other material, and which unload automatically.

The enormous development of heavy industry and of the machine industry facilitates progress in the mechanization of the national economy, the modernization of transport, and the introduction of new branches of light industry, and hence tends to improve the living conditions of the worker.

Vienna; Nachrichten aus der Rumanischen Volksrepublik, 1 Aug 52

Inasmuch as heavy industry is the foundation of economic development, Rumania had to build up her industries. Metal working and metallurgical plants were built, as well as factories for the production of machine tools, machines, and motors. Equipment too expensive for Rumania to import is now being made in the country; this includes oil field equipment, installations for new factories, steamships, tractors, motors and compressors, etc.

Among the thousands of tractors produced are caterpillar tractors and 120-horsepower tractors. Combines, threshers, tractor plows, cultivators, and disk harrows are also being produced.

According to the Rumanian Five-Year Plan, which began in 1951, the production level in 1955 is to be 144 percent greater than that of 1950, or five times the production of 1948 and many times that of 1938.

During the Five-Year Plan, heavy industry has produced, for the first time in Rumania, steam and hydraulic turbines, high-speed and special lathes, diesel electric engines, caterpillar tractors, and self-propelled combines. During this period factories will build equipment for ball bearing production and mining operations, measuring apparatus, and instruments. The Ten-Year Electrification Plan includes construction of hydraulic and steam power stations to raise the number of available kilowatts to 2,600,000 in 1960. By 1955, the electrical technical industry is to quadruple that of 1950. In 1960, five times as many electric motors and four times as many transformers are to be built as in 1950. By the end of 1955, according to the plan, Rumania is to have 25,000 farm tractors, while the arable area is to be increased about 600,000 hectares, making a total of 10 billion hectares.

- 2 -

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The measures contemplated by the Five-Year Plan are expected to raise the workers' standard of living 80 percent.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GAINING -- Vienna, Nachrichten aus der Rumanischen Volksrepublik, 5 Sep 52

By 1950 Rumania had raised its industrial production level to 2.5 times the level of 1948 and had nearly doubled its 1938 production. In the last 4 years of the plan, Rumanian industry will nearly triple the 1948 figures.

In the first six months of 1952, the second year of the Five-Year Plan, gross production rose to 20.7 percent over that of the same period in 1951. In the first six months of 1952, Rumania produced for the first time bulldozers, scrapers, dredges, mining locomotives, 120-horsepower tractors, and cement mixers. In the third quarter of 1952, Rumania built the first model of a 0.5-cubic-meter dredge, a compressor cylinder, a cement mixer with a 450-liter capacity, a 39-kilogram compressed air perforating machine, a car with automatic loading equipment for ore and coal, a turbine blast furnace, and a 1,600-ton electrode press. The number of machines and tools for the mechanization of agriculture has been increased by building a model of a gear-toothed harrow.

Since the initiation of the Electrification Plan less than 2 years ago, the great Doicești steam power station was put in operation. In the formerly dry stretches of the Dobruja, the hydroelectric power station at Ovidiu II was opened.

To provide for such improvements, the investments in the first half of 1952 were over 33 percent greater than in the similar period in 1951. The mechanization of agriculture will make possible an increase of 100,000 hectares during 1952. The 20 percent expansion of MTS, the formation of 1,400 agricultural collectives, and the increased production of agricultural implements will bring the agricultural yield to the point where it not only will meet the national demand but also will cover export demands. The second quarter of 1952 shows an increase of 23 percent in industrial products.

NEW PRODUCTS BEING PRODUCED -- Vienna, Nachrichten aus der Rumanischen Volksrepublik, 19 Sep 52

For the first time, Rumania is producing prefabricated parts for houses, furniture for export, musical instruments, sports boats, and many other products which formerly were imported at high prices.

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- 3 -

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